THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY:]—ASHBEL SMITH AND JOSEPH W. HAMPTON PROPRIETORS.—[Vol. 16, No. 2.—Whole No. 784.

AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, If Paid in Advance. | SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA, JUNE 13, 1835. | Or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, After the expiration of 3 months.

The Western Carolinian.

BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every SATURDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editors, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. ☞ *Persons indebted to the Editors, may transmit to them through the Mail,* at their risk—*provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33½ cents for each continuance: but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, $1 will in all cases be charged.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editors, the postage should in all cases be paid.

BECKWITH'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which **can be had at this Office**—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal antidote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of: and the Editor of this paper can testify that *he* has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—tf

Take Notice!

THAT, in three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North-Carolina, for the renewal of Certificates for three Shares of Stock in the said Bank, in the name of Eliza Conner, (now Eliza Simonton;) said Certificates having been lost or mislaid.

WM. S. SIMONTON.

Catawba Springs, April 25, 1835. 3m

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE Subscriber, intending to settle himself in the West, is desirous of purchasing ten or fifteen Likely Young Negroes, for which he will pay the highest prices, in cash. He may be found, during the summer, in Statesville, Iredell County, North Carolina. Letters addressed to him there will meet with prompt attention.

JOHN H. GARNER.

May 28, 1835.—t—f.

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY.....June 10, 1835.

	Cents.		Cents.
Bacon,	11 a 12	Molasses,	50
Brandy, apple,	40 a 45	Nails,	8a 10
peach,	40 a 50	Oats,	35 a 40
Butter,	10 a 12½	Rye,	75
Cotton, in seed,	4	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
clean,	14	loaf,	16 a 20
Coffee,	16 a 18	Salt,	112 a 125
Corn,	50	Tallow,	10
Feathers,	30 a 33	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour,	600 a 700	Wheat, (bushel)	86 a 100
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	30a 35

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 12½

AT FAYETTEVILLE....June 2.

Bacon,	9 a 10	Iron,	4½ a 5
Brandy, peach,	60 a 70	Molasses,	29 a 31
apple,	50 a 60	Nails, cut,	7½
Beeswax,	19 a 21	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Coffee,	12 a 14½	lump,	15
Cotton,	17 a 18½	loaf,	16 a 17
Corn,	90 a 95	Salt,	60
Flaxseed,	100 a 115	Wheat,	100 a 110
Flour,	600 a 625	Whiskey,	36 a 40
Feathers,	33 a 35	Wool,	16 a 20

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.)..... June 4.

Bacon,	12½ a 14	Lard,	11 a 12½
Brandy, peach,	75	Molasses,	35 a 37½
apple,	40 a 50	Mackerel,	800 a 950
Beeswax,	15 a 00	Salt, in sacks,	250 a 275
Butter,	12 a 14	bushel,	75
Coffee,	14 a 17	Sugar, brown,	9 a 12½
Corn,	112½ a 125	loaf & lump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	16 a 19	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Flour,	850 a 900	Teas,	00 a 125
Iron,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	40 a 43

AT CAMDEN, (S.C.) May 23.

Bacon,	14 a 00	Flour, (N. Caro.)	000 a 000
Brandy, peach,	75 a 00	(Cam. mills)	900 a 1000
appple,	35 a 40	Iron,	00 a 00
Beeswax,	12 a 16	Lard,	12 a 15
Cotton,	17½ a 18½	Tallow,	10 a 12
Corn,	100 a 12½	Whiskey,	50 a 00
Feathers,	30 a 50	Wheat, new,	100 a 12½

Spring & Summer Fashions, FOR 1835.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on erms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 9, 1835.—1y.

WILKESBORO' ACADEMY.

THE Public are informed that the WILKESBOROUGH ACADEMY is entrusted to the care of Mr. Roland Jones, whose qualifications as a Teacher of the English, Latin, and Greek Languages, and whose moral worth are attested by the most satisfactory testimonials.

The salubrious situation of the place, the cheapness and excellence of Boarding, and the capacity and qualifications of the Teacher, we hope will induce a liberal patronage to this establishment.

The First Year of this institution will commence *on the 2nd Monday* (13*th*) *of April.*

Terms of Tuition:

Orthography, Reading, and Writing pr. year,	$10.
The Sciences,	15.
Latin and Greek, including the above	20.

H. BROWN, A. CARMICHAEL, JOHN FINLEY, J. VANNOY, M. CHEATHAM, J. R. DODGE, A. MITCHELL, } Trustees.

April 4, 1835. —3m—

Stone Cutting.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he is now carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, six and a half miles South of Salisbury. He assures Gold-miners, Millers, and all interested in his business, that he will, on the shortest notice, furnish them with GOLD-GRINDERS and MILL-STONES, of the very best grit, and on cheap terms, executed in a style surpassing any other work of the kind done in this State. Also, Tomb-Stones, Window-Sills, Door-Sills, &c., kept constantly on hand. Mill-Stones, heretofore costing from $35 to $40, he will now make for $25 or $30. Gold-Grinders heretofore costing $25 he will cut for $20. Window-Sills costing $4 for $2. Door-Sills the same. He only asks a trial of his work—being assured that he can give the most entire satisfaction.

JOHN HOLDSOUSER.

May 23, 1835. —26p—

Take Notice!

THE Subscriber, having purchased of Leonard and Boyden the Patent for E. H. Porter's Improved STRAW CUTTER, for the Counties of Rowan and Davidson, takes this method of informing the citizens of those Counties generally, that he is now preparing materials, and expects to make a number of these Machines. All persons wishing to purchase an article of the kind, would do well to call at the Mansion Hotel in Salisbury, or at Clemmonsville in Davidson County, where the subscriber lives, and examine the machines for themselves. All orders from persons wishing to purchase machines will receive immediate attention.

JAMES HOUGH.

Clemmonsville, May 23, 1835. —p6—

State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1835.

Martin Gambill vs. Nancy Gambill, } Petition for a Divorce.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not within the reach of the process of this Court, and solemn Proclamation having been publicly made at the Courthouse door, by the Sheriff of said County, for the defendant to appear and answer, and she having failed: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed at Salisbury, and the Raleigh Star, for three months, calling upon the said Nancy Gambill to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Ashe aforesaid, at the Courthouse in Jefferson on the third Monday of September next, then and there to answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be heard exparte and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, WILLIAM BAKER, Clerk of the said Court, at Jefferson, the 3rd Monday in March, A. D. 1835, and in the 59th year of American Independence. WILLIAM BAKER, Clerk.

By R. MURCHISON, D. C.

April 4, 1835.—13t Pr. fee $6 75.

BLANKS.

WE have on hand, and will dispose of cheap,

A Large Supply of BLANKS,

Printed in the best manner, and on good paper. Orders from Clerks or others from a distance will be promptly and carefully attended to.

SALISBURY HOTEL,

Salisbury, North Carolina,

(*Situated on* Main Street, *a few doors above the building formerly occupied as the Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina,*)

By THOMAS A. HAGUE;

WHO informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that he has lately purchased of W. H. Slaughter, Esqr., the Buildings, &c., which have been long occupied by him as a Hotel and advantageously known by the name of "OLD POINT COMFORT."

He is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The location is convenient to the business of the place, and still sufficiently retired to make it pleasant. The house is conveniently arranged for the accommodation of families, or single persons, either as regular or transient boarders. Clean and well-aired beds, honest and obliging servants, well furnished Table and Bar, first rate Cooks, a full Grainery, and an Ostler to attend to his spacious and well constructed Stables, whose character for attention and care in the management of Horses, is unimpeached. The Landlord will do all in his power to give general satisfaction to all who will be kind enough to patronize his establishment. The friends of his predecessor, he hopes, will extend to him their patronage, as he will devote the whole of his time to promote the well management of his concern.

☞ Stage Passengers are informed, that the Great Northern and Southern Line of Stages—the Merchant's Line—Peck & Wellford Contractors, arrive at and depart from the Salisbury Hotel tri-weekly. Seats secured in all other Stages leaving Salisbury. T. A. HAGUE.

Salisbury N. C., May 2, 1835. —tf—

THE LINCOLN COTTON Manufacturing Company

RETURN their thanks to the Public for the liberal encouragement received heretofore, and now with pleasure announce that, owing to certain arrangements and improvements in their establishment, they are enabled to reduce the price of their **Yarn** and **Cloth** as low as like articles, made from as good Cotton, can be purchased at in New York or Boston. And they now offer Yarn and Cotton, by the quantity, for *Cash*, or for *Cotton at Cash prices*, at the following reduced prices, viz:—**Cotton Yarn,** No. 5, at 25 cents per lb.
No. 6, 26 cents per lb.
No. 7, 27 cents per lb.

And so on, rising one cent per No. per pound.

Cotton Shirting, 4-4, and about 2¾ yds. to the lb. at 14 cents per yard, made of Yarn No. 10. All orders to the Agent will be faithfully attended to.

HOKE, SCHENK & BIVINGS.

By JAMES BIVINGS, Agent.

Lincolnton, June 6, 1835. —p2—

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent.

He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte.

He thinks it proper to say, that he is not concerned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with any other person.

All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.

Salisbury, May 24, 1834. tf

TILFORD'S Patent Straw-Cutter.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the exclusive right for Making, Using, and Vending the above valuable Machine, for the Counties of Rowan, Iredell, and Cabarrus, offers the same to the Farmers of those Counties at a very low price; the right of making single Machines can be had at any time. He will have a number of Machines made in a very short time for sale.

JAMES COLES.

Rowan County, March 21, 1835. tf

Lincolnton Male Academy.

THE Examination of the Students of the Lincolnton Male Academy will commence *on the 28th day of this month,* and terminate on the evening of the 29th. Parents, Guardians, and Patrons of Education are respectfully invited to attend.

The Exercises will be resumed *on the 1st Monday in July next.* The price of Tuition per Session, (in advance,) for the Ancient Languages, Algebra, and Geometry, $12 50. For English Grammer and Geography, $8. Board $7 per month. G. W. MORROW, Principal.

Lincolnton, N. C., May 23, 1835. p8

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM my enclosure, on Friday night, the 26th ult., a **Sorrel Mare,** four years old, about 15 hands high, with white hind-feet, and forlocks neatly trimmed. Her head and years are a little above the common size; there is a small white spot in her fore-head, and a protuberance on the left shoulder, caused by the collar. Said mare was purchased, a few months since, of a gentleman about nine miles this side of Salisbury, N. C., where she probably will be found. A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery to me in Cheraw, or for her detention, and information so that I can recover her.

M. LYON.

Cheraw, S. C., June 6, 1835. —p2—

Another New Supply OF WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &C.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New-York and Philadelphia with a handsome assortment of JEWELLERY and WATCHES, and will sell *cheaper* than they can be obtained in this part of the State; they consist, in part, of the following, viz:

Watches.
- Gentlemen's Gold & Silver Lever
- Ladies' Gold
- Silver English, French, Lapine, and Swiss

Fine Gold Fob and Guard Chains;
Fine Gold and Plated Guard Keys;
Plated Long-linked and Curb Chains;
Silver Butter-Knives and Tooth Picks;
Silver Ever-pointed Pencils—improved;
Fine Shell MUSIC-BOXES;
Superior Razors—made by Roger and Butcher;
Fine Pen and Pocket-Knives;
Shell, Tuck, and Side COMBS;
Fine PISTOLS and Razor Straps;
A fine assortment of Ear-Rings, Breast-Pins, and Finger-Rings.
Silver Thimbles, Bead and Leather Purses;
Silver Spectacles and Silver Spoons;
Steel Chains, Seals, Keys, Key-Rings, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Old Gold and Silver will be taken in exchange for Jewellery.

Watches and Clocks Repaired and Warranted, and Silver Ware made to order;—and, in fact, every article in the Jewellery line is kept constantly on hand by

John C. Palmer.

Salisbury, April 4, 1835. —tf—

New TAILOR SHOP IN ROWAN COUNTY.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that he has recently OPENED A SHOP, at the house of John Sloop, Sr., on the Stage Road leading from Salisbury to Concord, 14 miles South of Salisbury, and 3 miles South of Partee's; where he is prepared to carry on the Tailoring Business in the most *Fashionable, Neat, and Durable manner.* He is in the regular receipt of the latest Fashions from Philadelphia; and he assures his friends that his work will be done in a style not to be surpassed by any done in this section of country. His charges shall be moderate. All Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed, if addressed to

JACOB SLOOP.

Rowan County, May 16, 1835. 5p*

HEAD-QUARTERS, Salisbury, May 29th, 1835.

AT a Court-Martial, held in the Town of Salisbury on the day above mentioned, the following Orders were made: "Ordered, by the Court, that Col. Richard W. Long, Capt. Adam Trexler, and Col. Henry Giles, be appointed a Committee to attend the Companies formerly commanded by Captains McNeely and Cowan, on the days appointed for Tax collection, for the purpose of distributing the men among the other companies, in case they fail to elect Officers." And the Officers further agreed to Drill four times a year—on the Saturdays after the May, August, and November Courts. HENRY GILES, Judge Adv.

Salisbury, June 6, 1835. —p3—

The Thorough-bred Young Horse

WHITE-STREAK,

WILL Stand the ensuing Season at my Stable at Beattie's Ford, Lincoln County, N. Carolina, and perform service at $10 the Season, $15 to Insure, and $5 the Leap; 50 cents to the groom in each case. Particular attention will be paid to Mares left with the Horse, but no liability for accidents or escapes. The Season to commence *on the 1st of March, and end on the 1st of July.*

PEDIGREE.

Whitestreak was got by Lafayette, he by the imported horse Bluster, he by Orlando, a son of Whiskey, and out of a High-flier Mare, sister to Escape, by Pegasus, her dam by Squirrel; Pegasus was got by Eclipse, out of a Bosphorus Mare, sister to Grecian Princess. Orlando's dam, Emeline, was got by Highflier; her dam by Miss Limon's Sister Marden, by Matchem Saltrum, a son of Eclipse, out of a Calash Mare by Herod, her dam, Hersa, by Matchem Regulus, and he by the Godolphin Arabian, out of a Chesnut Mare 16 hands high by Alexander. Orlando's g. g. g. grandam by Burza, out of Rose by Sweetbriar, and own sister to the celebrated horse Macedonia. Lafayett's dam by the celebrated horse Dungannon, he by Medley, out of a Mark Antony Mare.

WHITESTREAK was out of Fox; she is out of the Janus and Wildair stock, descended from the old imported Jolly Rodger, and from the imported Mare, Mary Grey. Fox was raised by Col. R. Walker, of Virginia, who said she was a fine blooded mare of the above stock of horses.

Whitestreak run one Race, at Danville, Virginia, free for all horses, for 100 Barrels of Corn—Corn at $4 per barrel. He DISTANCED THE FIELD at a single heat. Mr. A. J. Davis is of opinion that but few horses in the world can beat him, as to speed—his bottom not tried.

Whitestreak is 5 years old, and 15 hands high.

HORACE A. BURTON.

February 28, 1835. tf

FORTUNE'S HOME!!

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the SALISBURY ACADEMY

SIXTH CLASS FOR 1835.

To be Drawn at Raleigh, N. Caro., *On Thursday, the 25th of June,* 1835,

ON THE POPULAR **Terminating-Figure System.**

STEVENSON & POINTS, MANAGERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE { **$6,000!**

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	6,000	DOLLARS	is	$6,000
1 " of	3,000	DOLLARS	is	3,000
1 " of	2,000	DOLLARS	is	2,000
8 " of	1,000	DOLLARS	is	8,000
10 " of	500	DOLLARS	is	5,000
10 " of	400	DOLLARS	is	4,000
10 " of	300	DOLLARS	is	3,000
10 " of	200	DOLLARS	is	2,000
100 " of	100	DOLLARS	is	10,000
100 " of	50	DOLLARS	is	5,000
116 " of	30	DOLLARS	is	3,480
201 " of	20	DOLLARS	is	4,020
300 " of	15	DOLLARS	is	4,500
6,000 " of	10	DOLLARS	is	60,000
6,000 " of	6	DOLLARS	is	36,000
6,000 " of	4	DOLLARS	is	24,000

18,868 Prizes, amounting to $180,000

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost $40 00
And must draw nett - - - - - 17 00

$23 00

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be - - - - - - $23 00
For 10 Half tickets, - - - 11 50
For 10 Quarter tickets, - - 5 75

☞ All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to JAMES I. LONG, Salisbury, N. C.; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

☞ All prizes payable in cash, Forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of *fifteen per cent.*

Whole Tickets, - - - $4 00
Halves, - - - - 2 00
Quarters, - - - - 1 00

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

JAMES I. LONG'S Office,

(Corner of Mansion Hotel,)

SALISBURY, N. C.

June 6, 1835. td

Emporium of Fashion.

Mrs. S. D. Pendleton,

MILLINER AND MANTUA MAKER,

Has just received from New-Yrok the Latest

Spring and Summer Fashions

FOR 1835.

EMBRACING

LADIES' MORNING, DINING, AND EVENING DRESSES.

LADIES' CAPES, CAPS, BONNETS, &c., &c.

She flatters herself that, from a knowledge of her business acquired in ten years, and having made arrangements with one of the most fashionable Millinery Establishments in the City of New York, to supply her regularly with the latest fashions, she will be enabled to have her Millinery made up in a Superior Style, and on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. P. respectfully invites the Ladies of Salisbury, and the adjoining country, to call and examine, and assures them she will sell every article in her line on accommodating terms. She is prepared for Cleaning and Pressing Tuscan, Leghorn, and Straw Bonnets in the Northern Style.

Specimens of her work, both in Dressing and Making of Bonnets, and Dresses, may be seen at her Shop—Sign of the GREEN BONNET, two doors above Messrs Wheeler and Burns' Apothecary and Drug Store, where all orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

N. B. Mrs. P. always keeps an assortment of Fashionable Ribbons on hand, and can supply, on reasonable terms, those who may wish Bonnets trimmed.

—tf— April 11, 1835.

CATAWBA SPRINGS, Lincoln County, N. C.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon his establishment, begs leave to announce to his former patrons and the public—especially invalids and gentlemen or families who may desire a pleasant Summer Retreat—that his establishment is now ready for their reception, and that he is prepared to accommodate them in a style, he flatters himself, that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction; at least, no efforts shall be wanting on his part to render his guests comfortable.

WILLIAM S. SIMONTON.

Catawba Springs, June 6, 1835. t—f—

WESTERN CAROLINIAN OFFICE, Salisbury, May 19, 1835.

WE are prepared to execute every kind of Printing in a very superior style, and our charges will be as reasonable as any. ☞ Orders from a distance will always meet the most prompt attention.

HISTORY OF THE TIMES.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

THE TORY CANDIDATE FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

We did hope that, for the credit of the few decent individuals who belong to the *Tory Party*, that they would have demurred to the disgraceful nomination of RICHARD M. JOHNSON to the Vice Presidency, and promptly have separated themselves from a party that could thus deliberately outrage every social principle upon which the well-being and good order of society is founded. We did believe, that even the Editors of the Party Hacks, whose duty it is to record the biddings of the little Kinderhook wire-puller, might have ventured to say something in opposition to this infamous proceeding, and devised some plausible excuse for supporting it as a *dernier* resort, necessary for the consummation of "the Spoils of Office."—But no such apology is deemed necessary, and the Times of yesterday unblushingly speaks of the claims which both VAN BUREN and JOHNSON have upon the suffrages of the Democratic Party!

If evidence were wanting of the utter want of principle which characterizes the dominant party, and the determination of VAN BUREN to resort to any means or measures to secure his election to the Presidency, it is to be found in this nomination of a "*Practical Amalgamator*" to the second office in the gift of the people. It was the discovery of this unbridled license of purpose, and readiness to trample upon every law and institution of the country, and of civilized society, in order to obtain the object of his ambition, which drove us from the support of VAN BUREN; and it is the same spirit so glaringly developed in the recent nomination of a Vice President at Baltimore, which we fondly trust is destined to open the eyes of the people to the true state of our national affairs, and save them from the machinations of the most unprincipled set of Politicians that ever disgraced the annals of this or any other country. Those who know KENDALL and BLAIR, required no better evidence of the willingness of VAN BUREN to do any conceivable thing, and submit to any species of public odium, in order to accomplish his views, than was to be found in his taking those miscreants to his bosom, and acting in concert with them. This, to many, was abundant evidence that with him "the end justified the means;" and that if necessary, he would violate any law of the land, and trample upon every principle of the Constitution, in order to accomplish his ambitious purposes. Others required additional evidences of his recklessness; and that they at length have, on his thrusting aside WILLIAM C. RIVES of Virginia, because that State will not sustain him, and causing RICHARD M. JOHNSON of Kentucky to be placed in nomination for the Vice Presidency.

We would willingly abstain from meddling with the private life of any candidate for office; but at this crisis, when a band of fierce and misguided Fanatics are endeavoring to disturb the harmony which exists between the North and the South, and to destroy the Constitution and the most sacred institutions of the social system, are preaching the immediate abolition of *Slavery*, and the *amalgamation* of the White and Black—the *Free* and *Slave* population of the Country,—the placing in nomination for office a man who is to receive the support of these fanatics, on the ground of his having habitually and *practically* illustrated their infamous theories, calls for a departure from our usual course. It may be a matter of no importance to mere political calculators, whether RICHARD M. JOHNSON is a *White* or a *Black* man—whether he is *free* or a *slave*—or whether he is married to, or has been in connexion with, a jet-black, thick-lipped, odoriferous negro wench, by whom he has reared a family of children, whom he has endeavored to force upon society as every way worthy of being considered the equals and the associates of his free white fellow citizens;—in matters not, we say, with Mr. VAN BUREN and his followers, what may be the color of either Johnson, his wife, or his children. If they can succeed in obtaining possession of the Government by the aid of his popularity with the *Amalgamationists*, it is of no consequence to them if, in the estimation of all honest men and all foreign nations, our country should be forever disgraced, and become a bye word and a reproach.—But, thank God, to the great majority of the people of the United States, we may with safety address ourselves on this subject, with a full conviction, that in *their* breasts we shall find a response to the patriotic feelings which indeed the appeal. However deceived they have been to ANDREW JACKSON—however deluded they may even now be by VAN BUREN and his system of party tactics—we confidently believe that they will never give a vote for the elevation of VAN BUREN to office, when it is well understood that the same vote places in the chair of the Vice Presidency, a man who has for many years lived in open connexion with a negro slave—who has recognized her offspring as his children, educated them, and endeavored to force them upon society, as in all respects equal to those of his free white neighbours, and who now boasts that his black or *yellow* daughters are as accomplished girls as any in the immediate vicinity!!

We know these things, so well calculated to shock the feelings of every good citizen, are difficult of belief; but we appeal to the Editors of the Times and Post for their truth. Is it not *true*, gentlemen, that RICHARD M. JOHNSON of Kentucky, for whom you ask the suffrages of your *free white* fellow citizens, has for more than twenty years lived in open connexion with an ebony colored, thick lipped African wench—a slave—recognising and treating her as his *wife*? Is it not *true*, that by this woman he has reared a family of children whom he recognizes and claims as his? Is it not *true*, that within the last five years, on the fourth of July, he entertained at his house these yellow and ebony daughters into a parlour where *Ladies* were assembled to listen to his oration in honor of the Anniversary of our Independence? Is it not equally true, that after those services, with one accord, combined with him to remove his daughters from the Parlour, and upon their not placed in his own carriage by the side of the stage wherein he delivered his oration, which he had finished it, where he left them to walk home?

We call upon the VAN BUREN presses to answer these questions, and we call upon the people to determine whether, in order to ensure the election of MARTIN VAN BUREN to the Presidency, they are willing to vote in favor of RICHARD M. JOHNSON, the "*practical amalgamator*," for the Vice Presidency? VAN BUREN has an object in it. In order to secure the votes of the immediate abolitionists, he first selected JOHNSON to be placed on his ticket, and then impudently says "you must take us both, or lose both." If we mistake not he has for once, at least, out-witted himself, and many of those who without this exhibition of his real depravity might have supported his claims to the Presidency, will now abandon him in disgust, and leave him and his amalgamation friends to their fate.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

Although, in common with the community generally, we have considered the passage of the indemnity bill, by the French Chamber of Deputies, as clearly indicative of an amicable termination of our difficulties with France; and although we still believe this will be the result, yet, the singular condition attached to the payment of the money—that satisfactory explanations should be given of the President's Message, besides, as would appear from the debates, of some passages in Mr. Livingston's Letters—might, under other circumstances, justify the apprehension that all obstacles were not removed.

If we take the word "explanations," in its literal meaning, none can in common sense be asked, for none is needed, the President's language being so plain that it explains itself. If, however, we give it a more extended signification—one which custom certainly authorizes—then to explain away the offensive passages of the Message, it might be enough to refer to the conciliatory passages it contains, passages which very properly found a place there. This too would be the natural course. The following passage, already referred to by ourselves and others, might in such case be sufficient for the purpose:

"Such a measure ought not to be considered by France as a menace Her pride and power are too well known to expect any thing from her fears, and preclude the necessity of a declaration, that nothing partaking of the character of intimidation is intended by us."

And there are others in the Message of the same character, such as

"It is not possible that any government or people could be more sincerely desirous of conciliating a just and friendly intercourse with another nation than are those of the United States with their ancient ally and friend. This disposition is founded, as well on the most grateful recollections associated with the struggle for our independence, as upon a well grounded conviction that it is consonant with the true policy of both. The people of the United States could not, therefore, see, without the deepest regret, even a temporary interruption of the friendly relations between the two countries."

But, in answer to this, it may be said, these very passages of the Message were before the Chamber as well as those which are considered objectionable. If the effect of the one is to be considered sufficient to remove that produced by the other, why is the demand for further explanations made at all? And can a reference to them now be supposed to be a sufficient answer, when they were not so thought then? This view appears still more striking, when it is known that during the debates in the Chambers the conciliatory passages were frequently referred to, and that they failed in preventing the insertion in the Bill of the requisition for "satisfactory explanations."

Among others, we find M. Jay in his speech said:

"What is remarkable is, that the treaty was rejected in the last session, not from any just cause, not from any considerations of real importance, but in consequence of the gratuitous supposition that a part of the claims had been settled by the Spanish Government in execution of the Florida treaty.—The rejection of the treaty by an insignificant majority of eight votes, was then the effect of an error.

"This rejection of a treaty, made three years before, on so frivolous a pretext, one insulting to the United States, naturally excited in that country great dissatisfaction. And I ask you, confidently ask you, was not this an inevitable consequence? was it not to be expected? If some passages in the Message of the President of the United States have wounded our national susceptibility, I have explained to you the cause of it. It must not be thought that France is the only nation that is jealous of her rights and dignity. The United States could not have attained so high a degree of power and general esteem, if they were wanting in that sentiment of national pride which considers a denial of justice in the light of an offence. Besides, we ought not to exaggerate, as has been done, and as no doubt will still be done, the language of General Jackson. He asserts, himself, that the measures he proposes have not for their object to intimidate France. "France," he says, "is too proud and too powerful to lead us to expect any thing from a menace. Can this be taken as an insult?"

Nor could the very natural remark to the French Cabinet—if it were deemed proper to make it—that the President is but the branch of the Federal Government; that his language is therefore not to be considered that of the whole Government, or of the people of the States it represents, be deemed a satisfactory explanation, for this view of the subject was also forcibly urged in the Chamber. We find M. JAY, in the course of the debate, said,

"If this (the language of the President) be an insult, it is not an insult offered by one Government to another Government—by one People to another People—for the national will is only officially expressed in the United States, through the medium of the two Legislative bodies of Congress, and we know that the Senate and House of Representatives have not adopted the measures proposed by the President of the Union."

Other speakers represented the matter in the same light, and yet the bill was only passed under the condition of still further explanations.

Neither can a reference to the pacific language of the report of the Senate be expected in this stage of our relations with France, to prove a satisfactory explanation. This, too, was urged in behalf of the appropriation before the Chamber—the most forcible passages were selected and commented upon by the Speakers in favor of the law, and notwithstanding the appropriation was made, clogged with the restrictions that now accompany it.

If it be asked then, upon what grounds we entertain the opinion that with the passage of the Bill of Indemnity, all difficulties to a renewal of our amicable relations with France are removed? We answer, on the fact, that Louis PHILLIPPE himself constitutes the judge of what explanations shall be considered satisfactory. After the unexampled exertions made by him to obtain the appropriation from the Chamber—exertions which can hardly be conceived, except by those whose avocation has imposed on them the duty of watching the progress of public events in France, as it is depicted in the periodical press of that country,—after the extraordinary success of those exertions, as is manifest from the unexpectedly large majority he obtained for the bill—we do not believe that he will allow any nice feelings of dignity to prevent him attaining the end he has labored so hard and risked so much to reach. Diplomacy has so many resources. Questions may be asked, which may be answered by us either negatively or affirmatively, as the case may be, without at all compromitting our national character; and should, even in this way, the explanations obtained not be quite such as the spirit of the Resolutions of the Chamber of Deputies would seem to require, twelve months will have passed away before they can act, the excitement produced by the Message will have gone over, and at any rate the great desideratum, the appropriation to pay the indemnity, will have already taken effect.

STATE CONVENTION.

RALEIGH, Thursday, June 4, 1835.

The Delegates elected to the Covention, called to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina, pursuant to an Act of the last General Assembly, assembled at the Government House, this day, at 3 o'clock, P. M. A quorum appearing, by request, Charles Manly, Esq., Principal Clerk of the House of Commons, called the Delegates to order. The Counties being called in alphabetical order, certificates of the election of Delegates from all the counties were handed in to the Clerk.

The Clerk having finished the registration of the Delegates' names, and called on the Representation from Anson (being the first county on the Roll) to come forward and take the prescribed Oath,

Mr. Wilson, from Edgecomb, rose, and observed, that supposing this the proper time to mention some difficulties which existed in his mind, and which he believed were entertained by other gentlemen, he would beg leave to state those difficulties. It was doubted, by some, whether the Legislature had a right to impose the oath prescribed; some are of opinion that if the oath be taken, members will be bound to concur in all the amendments proposed to the Constitution; others suppose, that, after taking the oath, they will be at liberty to use their discretion in agreeing or disagreeing to any of the amendments. He was of opinion, that after taking the oath, he would be bound to adopt certain proposed amendments to the Constitution, in relation to the reduction of the number of members, &c., though he might not be in favor of such change. If any way could be pointed out of removing this difficulty, he hoped some gentleman present would do so. He should be glad to learn the proper construction to be put upon the oath. He thought it would be best to postpone taking it for the present, and refer the matter to a Committee to make a Report on the subject; and for that purpose, he moved the appointment of a Chairman, *pro tem.*

Mr. Weldon N. Edwards nominated Governor Swain as Chairman, *pro tem.*

Which motion being unanimously agreed to, he was accordingly conducted to the Chair by Mr. Edwards.

After considerable debate in regard to taking the prescribed Oath, in which several gentlemen participated, the Yeas and Nays were taken on the question, "shall the meeting proceed to organize the Convention?" which was carried—86 votes to 22.

The members (without exception) then took the Oath prescribed, which was administered by Johnston Busbee, Esq. After which,

Mr. Branch moved that the Hon. NATHANIEL MACON be appointed President of the Convention: which motion was agreed to *unanimously*; and Mr. Macon was conducted to the Chair by Ex-Governors Branch and Owen. On taking which, he briefly addressed the meeting in terms as follows, as nearly as we could recollect—for he spoke in a low tone of voice:

"MY FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN: My powers are weak, and I fear I shall not be able to fufil the arduous duties of presiding over this important deliberative body, either satisfactorily to myself or acceptably to you. It being some time since I retired from public life, I am sensible that I shall be found rusty in the Rules of Proceeding; and will therefore, in advance, invite correction from my friends in the Convention, which I shall always thankfully receive. I would respectfully, though earnestly, press upon the attention of every member of the Convention the necessity of mutual forbearance and good temper in the prosecution of the business committed to this body by our constituents, who have selected us to act, not only on their behalf, but for the benefit of posterity; and I pray that each one of us, with an eye single to the welfare of our common country, may cordially unite in such measures as will redound to the glory and happiness of North-Carolina."

Gov. Owens proposed that the Convention should proceed to the election of two Secretaries to the Convention, and nominated Gen. Wm. J. Cowan, of Bladen, and Edmund B. Freeman, of Raleigh, to fill those appointments.

Mr. Fisher enquired whether the gentleman from Bladen intended that these Secretaries should be considered as occupying the same grade, or that one should be appointed Secretary, and the other Assistant Secretary.

Gov. Owen replied, that he meant that they should both be considered as Secretaries of the same rank, and be left to apportion the duties between themselves, as might be found convenient.

Mr. Fisher thought it would be best for the Convention to designate their duties, and name one of them Secretary and the other Assistant Secretary; and made a motion to that effect.

The further consideration of the subject, on motion, was postponed till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, Governor Swain, Judge Seawell, and Kimbro' Jones were appointed a Committee to ascertain if some more convenient building cannot be procured in which to hold the sittings of the Convention; and the Convention then adjourned until to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

Friday, June 5, 1835.

The Convention met according to adjournment.

The President stated the question before the Convention, at its adjournment, to be the appointment of two Secretaries.

Mr. Fisher reminded the President that he had moved an amendment to the original proposition, designating one of the officers as Secretary, the other as Assistant Secretary. He could not see how two Secretaries of the same grade could act together. It was usual, in all Legislative bodies, where two Secretaries were employed, to designate one as Secretary, to keep the Journal, and the other as Assistant Secretary, to read bills, &c.

After some other remarks on the subject, it was determined to designate the two officers as Secretary and Assistant Secretary; and, in the first place, to choose the Secretary.

Mr. Owen nominated, for that office, Gen. W. J. Cowan; and Mr. Fisher nominated Edmund B. Freeman.

On a ballot being had, it appeared that 115 votes were given in; that Mr. Freeman received 58 of the votes, Gen. Cowan 56, and that there was one blank vote. So Mr. Freeman was declared duly elected.

The Assistant Secretary was next voted for.—The candidates were Joseph D. Ward, of Onslow, and Thomas L. West, of this city. The former received 58 votes, the latter 42, and there were 15 blank votes.

Green Hill and John Cooper were then elected Door-keepers.

Mr. R. D. Spaight offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to draw up rules for the government of the Covention.

Which was agreed to, and Messrs. R. D. Spaight, Fisher, Branch, J. S. Smith, Crudup, and Jesse Speight were appointed.

Mr. Giles moved the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Convention proceed to the election of a Printer.

Mr. J. S. Smith thought it would be best to appoint a Committee of three members of the Convention to take charge of this business, who would have the printing done on the best terms, and then audit the accounts.

Mr. Cooper, in order that the subject might be duly considered, moved that the resolution, for the present, lie on the table.

Mr. Giles asked the gentleman from Martin to withdraw his motion for a moment, that he might make an addition to his proposition.

Mr. Cooper consenting,

Mr. Giles then moved the following:

Resolved, That the Convention proceed to the election of a Printer, and that the prices for printing shall be the same as are paid by the General Assembly, and that the accounts for printing shall be audited by the same Board (consisting of the Heads of Departments) which audits the accounts of the Printing done for the Legislature and public offices.

A very spirited debate arose on this resolution, and several substitutes were offered, but rejected, and the original, with a slight modification was adopted.

The question, "Shall the Convention now proceed to the election of a Printer," was put, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. J. S. Smith moved that the Convention proceed to the election of this officer without a nomination, which proposition did not carry.

Mr. Wellborn nominated Joseph Gales & Son for the appointment.

Mr. Chambers, of Person, nominated Philo White, but before the balloting commenced, his name was withdrawn.

The ballots were then collected, and, on being counted, were—For Gales & Son, 76; Philo White, 19; Lawrence & Lemay, 11; Blanks, 9.

So J. Gales & Son were declared to be duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Shober,

Resolved, That the Printer furnish to each member of this body a copy of the "Act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State."

Gov. Swain, from the Committee appointed to enquire if any more convenient Room than the one at present occupied by the Convention could be obtained in the City, reported, that the Committee had made the enquiry referred to them; that they had visited the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, and had conversed with the Officers of both, on the subject of obtaining one of them for the use of the Convention. The Officers of the former Church promptly replied, that their building was at the service of the Convention if required. Mr. Swain read a letter addressed to the Committee by the Officers of the Presbyterian Church, stating that, at the first Session of the Legislature after the destruction of the State-House by fire, they had made an offer of the Presbyterian Church to that body, but that the offer had been declined. That the Officers then came to a determination not to suffer the Church in future to be used for any other purpose than that for which it was erected, except some special case should arise, which should lead them to change their purpose. On being applied to at a succeeding Session of the Legislature, they therefore declined granting the use of it to that body. But that being now applied to for their Church, for the use of the Convention, during the present warm season, they are willing to depart from their resolution, and make an offer of it for its accommodation. Mr. Swain said, the Committee had directed him to make this statement of facts to the Convention, and leave them to come to such decision on the subject as they might deem proper.

Mr. King moved the following Resolution, accompanied by some remarks which the position of the Reporter prevented him from hearing distinctly:

Resolved, unanimously, that each day of the session of the Convention be opened by Prayer to Almighty God for his blessing; and that all regular Preachers of the Gospel of any denomination, who may be present during the session, be requested to take a seat within the bar of this House during prayer, one of whom shall be requested by the President to perform that service.

The Resolution was *unanimously* adopted.

Mr. Morehead submitted a series of Resolutions, proposing to refer to distinct Committees the several subjects embraced in the Act of Assembly under which the Convention meets.

Mr. Harrington submitted a Resolution for the appointment of a Committee of ——— Delegates, to frame and report to the Convention amendments touching the Representation in the Senate and House of Commons, and the qualifications of the members, and of the electors of them.

Mr. Jacocks submitted a Resolution, for the appointment of a Committee of —— members from each Judicial District, to report

1st. The votes taken in each County in the State at the recent election on the Covention Question. 2nd. The number of *white* persons in each county agreeably to the last Census. 3rd. The number of slaves and persons of color, also. 4th. The Federal Population of each. 5th. The number of white and black polls and free persons of color. 6th. The amount of Taxes from every source, separately designated.

Mr. Edwards, submitted a Resolution for the appointment of a Committee of —— members, to report the manner in which it will be expedient to take up the business of the Convention.

Which Resolutions were read, and ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

Mr. Giles submitted a Resolution for the appointment of a Committee of three, to prepare for the use of the Convention the Census of this State, for 1820 and 1830, with a tabular statement of the Public Taxes, white and black Polls, and Federal population of each county. Laid on the table.

The Convention then adjourned, to meet in the Presbyterian Church, at 12 o'clock, to-morrow.

Saturday, June 6.

The Convention met, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. McQueen presented a Resolution, which lies on the table, for the appointment of a Committee of two Delegates from each Congressional District, to consider so much of the act of Assembly as relates to the subject of Representation.

Mr. Shober submitted a Resolution, which lies on the table, for the appointment of a Committee of two Delegates from each Congressional District, to consider of the subject of Representation in the Senate; a like Committee on the subject of Representation in the House of Commons; and that the other points laid down in the Convention Act be considered in Committee of the whole.

The Resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Edwards, was taken up. On motion of Mr. Swain, the blank was filled with "thirteen," and the Resolution was adopted. Whereupon the President appointed Messrs. Bailey, Branch, Williams of Pitt, Gaston, Meares, Edwards, Toomer, Smith of Orange, Morehead, Fisher, Barringer, Swain, and Franklin, as the Committee.

The Resolution submitted yesterday, by Mr. Giles, was taken up and adopted.

By private accounts, through the politeness of a friend in Raleigh, we have received the following sketch of the proceedings of Monday, June 8:

After the Journals were read through, R. D. Speight, from the Committee appointed to draw up Rules and Regulations for the government of the Convention, reported the same which, after some debate, were adopted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gaston, from the Committee of Thirteen, to whom it was referred to make out some plan for the Convention to proceed in the business committed to them, made a Report. The Committee recommended that the subjects on which the Convention were discretioned to act, should be referred to two Committees, to draw up and prepare the proposed amendments; and that each of the other subjects on which the Convention had a discretion to act, or not to act, should also be referred to Committees for Enquiry and Report.

The first Resolution on the subject of representation was adopted, and a Committee of 26 Delegates appointed—two from each Congressional District. The Convention then adjourned.

Land For Sale.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE of the Court of Equity for Rowan County, the Clerk and Master will sell,

at the House of Isham P. Ellis, *on the 28th day of July next*, on a credit of Twelve Months, the Lands, belonging to the heirs at Law of David Smith deceased, in three separate lots:

One Tract, of 173 Acres;

One of 80 Acres,

And EIGHT ACRES, on which is situated the Methodist Camp-ground, called Smith Grove.

The Land lies on Cub Creek, and on both sides of the Public Road leading from Mocksville to Oaks's Ferry.

Purchasers will be required to give Bonds with approved Security for the purchase money on the day of sale. SAM. SILLIMAN, C.M.E.

June 13, 1835. —p7—

A Splendid

Line of Hacks,

FROM

Salisbury, (N. C.) to Raleigh, (N. C.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ANXIOUS to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following Stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North-Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakley, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via. Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. There is also a Line of Stages from Raleigh to Norfolk, via. Tarborough, Murfreesborough, Winton, &c., over one of the best Natural Roads in the United States. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raligh to Newbern. The arrivals at Salisbury is regulated altogether by the departure of the Piedmont Line South, and the Great Western Line for Nashville, Tennessee, via. Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, Asheville, Knoxville, &c.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP*.

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS*—all intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South who wish to take our Line will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,

JOSEPH L. MORING.

April 11, 1835. —tf—

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakley, Stage Fare,	$7
Blakley to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare,	3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare,	1 50
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare,	5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare,	3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via. Norfolk, is cheaper.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Saturday Morning, June 13, 1835.

THE COVENTION.

This body assembled in Raleigh on the 4th instant, as will appear from the condensed sketch of its proceedings which we publish to-day. As yet, nothing of much interest has transpired. We look forward, however, to their deliberations for much to stimulate the character of North Carolina. The materials of which it is composed certainly justify us in expecting much. The Register thus notices the Convention and its proceedings.—

When the venerable Nathaniel Macon was unanimously appointed President of the Convention,

"On being conducted to the Chair, he was very sensibly affected, and on concluding his brief address to the Convention, its members, by common consent, gave expression to their feelings in a lengthened plaudit. This spontaneous offering of respect must be as grateful to all men of honorable sensibilities, as it was to the individual who elicited, and the body which conferred it. It is a singular coincidence, related to us by Mr. Macon, that the *first* act of his legislative life was to attend a meeting of the General Assembly, at this place, in 1781, (then called Wake Court-house;) and, now, he is summoned to the same spot to discharge the *last* public duty which, most probably, will ever devolve upon him. And, in both instances, was he delegated without any wish expressed on his part.

"It will be seen that the Convention has now fairly got under way, and seem determined to bend their energies to the accomplishment of the arduous duties which have been devolved upon them. It may be said, without the fear of contradiction, that the Convention, as a body, will not suffer by a comparison with any similar assemblage in the Union, which has preceded it. Let the reader cast his eye over the distinguished array of names which the *Roster* presents, and if he be a son of Carolina, he cannot fail to express his satisfaction, that the people, laying aside political feeling, have, in almost every county, selected their most experienced, most talented, and strongest men—men who would confer dignity and honor on any station."

A FALSE FLAG.

The Editor of the Van Buren paper at Raleigh, the Standard, seems to be either afraid or ashamed to present the true question to the people. In imitation of his leaders of the Globe, and the Richmond Enquirer, he thinks he can throw dust in their eyes, by making a false issue. Instead of hoisting the *real* flag of his party, that is, "the CAUCUS against the PEOPLE," he hangs out false colors, and heads his paper as follows:

"*The People against the Bank:*

"MARTIN VAN BUREN for President.

"RICHARD M. JOHNSTON for Vice President."

Now, this, to say the best of it, is but a poor decoy, and shows that drowning men will catch at straws.—We have been told a thousand times over, by the various presses of the party, that the Bank is dead—yes, dead as a pickled herring, and yet here is the gallant Colonel of the Standard set to work again on the monster, and resolved to kill it once more. This is merciless, and proves that our opponents are afraid to come out like men, and support their cause on its own merits, if it have any; but wish to mislead the people by drawing off their minds from the true question. The true question is—Van Buren and the Caucus, against White and the People; and the time has now come when it must be fairly met; yes, boldly and manfully met in every County in the State. We advise the WHIGS every where in North Carolina to make the question before the people in the approaching election. Wherever they are not organized, let them forthwith do so, for they have a disciplined corps to contend against, and it is necessary to meet organization by organization.—All that is necessary to insure success is to give information to the people:—the people are always honest, and always wish to go right, and whenever they go wrong, it is because they have not the proper information before them. Let the Whigs, then, every where go to work to defuse light among the people, by handbills, and by speeches, and our victory will be certain.

☞ *Two Delegates to the Caucus have met their due.*—We see that "our delegate," Philo White, and Gen. W. J. Cowan, the plenipotentiary from the Cape Fear Caucus to the Grand Caucus at Baltimore, have both met with small defeats recently at Raleigh. The GENERAL came on from Baltimore, "fresh from the Caucus," just about the time the Delegates of Convention assembled, and set up his pretensions to be elected the chief Secretary to the Convention;—but the "Panic Whigs" *nullified* his hopes. We understand, from private sources, that he swaggered about in great style; and that, after his defeat, he swaggered still worse.—Ex-Governor Owen, who is a staunch Whig, supported the Caucus General, and no doubt, by his exertions, induced some twenty more Whigs to go for him, which was the occasion of the respectable vote he received; otherwise, his Caucus-ship would have fared as badly as did his colleague, "our delegate." We learn that no blame is attached to Gov. Owen, as it is understood he acted from good feelings towords Genl. Cowan—a strong personal attachment of long standing. Not one Van Buren man present voted against Gen. Cowan;—and but for his mission to the Caucus, we have no doubt he would have received the appointment. We think, however, on the whole, it will be a good thing for Gen. Cowan:—he is said to be an office-seeker at Washington, and this defeat, by the "Panic Whigs and Whig Nullifiers," will insure him success.

As to "our delegate," Col. White, it would seem that he is of opinion with Sir John Falstaff—that "discretion is the better part of valor;" for, when his friends could by no means prevent the Resolution for the election of Printer from passing, he thought it discreet to *withdraw* his name, which had been put in nomination just before the balloting came on, and Mr. Gales was elected without difficulty. Mr. Gales is anti-Van Buren, anti-Johnston, anti-Kitchen Cabinet, anti-Caucus, anti-Amos Kendall, anti-the whole set and system.—Thus ends the *first* lesson to Van Burenism in North-Carolina,——but not the *last*.

☞ *The Vice-Presidency.*—Richard M. Johnston, the Caucus candidate for Vice-President, is one of the greatest *latitudinarians* in politics, and in morals that can be started in all Kentuck. In politics, he holds that Congress can do any and every thing it pleases—*provided* Gen. Jackson don't object; and in *morals*, he is of opinion that Seneca is a perfect fool. He is an *amalgamationist* in principle, and what is still more, he is one in practice. All his children are *half* and *half*; and, should he be elected V. President, the Mrs. Eaton breeze will soon swell into a *sable* storm. True, the Caucus don't care about it;—and there are many of that body who would have gone for old Nick himself, to please Mr. Van Buren, and get office;—but the PEOPLE should care about these things, and before they are done with it, the Caucusites will find that they *do* care enough about it to give Martin Van Buren and Richd. M. Johnston leave to stay at home.

"FRESH FROM THE PEOPLE."

This is what General Jackson, in his letter to Parson Gwin, said the Delegates to the Baltimore Caucus were to be: "Fresh from the People." Now, to see how *facts* tally with *assertions*, we will mention a case in point:—A petty Caucus assembled at Vandalia, Illinois, to appoint Delegates, in behalf of the Great Democratic *alias* Van Buren party of that State, to attend the *big* Caucus at Baltimore. Well, after *mature* deliberation, they accomplished the herculean task. And who did they appoint? Of course some of the distinguished men of "the party" in Illinois? No: they were even worse put to it than our Democratic friends in the Salisbury Electoral district, who had to send to Raleigh for our good Peruvian, Philo White, to represent them. Well, what did these Illinois democrats do? Why, reader, will you believe it! they appointed two men IN THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, to represent Illinois in this pink of Democratic Conventions!! Yes, "*free*" Tom Moore, as he is called, one of the greatest political demagogues in the country, gaining his subsistence at the mouth of the public Treasury, and a Mr. Pew, who, if known, we doubt not, would show the greasy signs of a stipendiary of the Kitchen Cabinet, were appointed to dispose of the vote of Illinois as they pleased. Mr. Pew, after having disposed of Kentucky to his satisfaction, rose, with all the gravity which the farcical scene would admit of, and announced the vote of Illinois for little Van and Col. Tecumseh Johnston. "Fresh from the People," indeed! What did these political gamblers, of Kentucky, know of the sentiments of the people of Illinois? Little do their party care how Illinois was represented, so they got the influence of her vote.

We could point out other instances of an equally disgusting nature. Even Tennessee had *one* delegate in the Caucus. Now it is known that not a single meeting was held, publicly, in the whole State to appoint such a thing as a Delegate to the Baltimore Caucus, for at least ninety-nine out of every one hundred of the Tennesseeans are violently opposed to this system of bargain and intrigue. The how and the wherefore is this: a Mr. Edward Rucker, who, for aught we know, had not even been in the State of Tennessee for months, seeing that the people of Tennessee were either so ignorant, spiritless, or *something else*, were about to neglect the great duty of appointing any delegates to the Caucus, took it upon himself to go from head quarters, at Washington, as we learn, and give the fifteen votes of Tennessee for Van Buren and Johnston! If such acts as these do not open the eyes of the people to the utter recklessness of the Caucusites, and their base attempts at imposition, then indeed is a fearful crisis at hand.

☞ *Trouble in the Camp.*—The Richmond Enquirer has come out, and declared that it cannot support Richard M. Johnston for the Vice Presidency. The reason is, he finds that even the collar men in Virginia will not go for him. This same Richard M. Johnston is a Tariff man, a Bank man, an Internal Improvement man, a three million man, and an amalgamationist. Some of the Virginia delegation come out and said that it was bad enough to go for Martin Van Buren, but Johnston was too bad. We think they are right. We would not go for him if we were in their places.

"OUR DELEGATE" TO THE CAUCUS.

Some time ago we called on Col. Philo White, who, though living in Raleigh, undertook to represent this District in the Baltimore Caucus, to furnish the proceedings of the Van Buren meeting which appointed him. He has very obligingly complied with this requisition, and we with pleasure, in turn, publish his remarks justificatory of himself. Col. White being the zealous advocate of *strict construction*, as all may know by his support of that *strict constructionist*, Richd. M. Johnston, appears a good deal shocked that any one should suppose that he had *assumed* any authority whatever; and, therefore, he gave his credentials, and also, stated that besides the commission, he received a letter of *instruction*, and *request*, to go on to the Caucus,—which letter was signed by about twenty Republicans. Will the Col. so far oblige the good people of Rowan, Davidson, and Montgomery, as to publish this letter to which he alludes? Let us see who these Republicans are that so kindly took it on themselves to *instruct*, and *request* Mr. White to represent our district in the Baltimore Caucus. This is a matter of some consequence, and ought to be sifted to the bottom. As soon as we receive the Standard containing the names, we shall give our readers the pleasure of seeing them.

After publishing the Resolution passed at the meeting in Salisbury, on the 18th ultimo, declaring that the "nomination of Philo White as a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention from this district, is an unauthorized assumption of our political rights," &c., he says:

Accustomed, as the individual here honored has been for a series of years, to be noticed by his political opponents in no very flattering terms, he is not, at this day, over sensitive on account of their abuses, nor perhaps, *too* impatient under their perversion of facts in regard to his public course: But it is more out of regard for those Republicans who confided to him the honorable trust of representing their wishes and interests in the National Democratic Convention, than from any anxiety of his own, that he is induced to correct the misrepresentation promulgated in the foregoing resolution.

From the proceedings of a meeting published below, it will be seen that *Mr. Archibald Henderson*, and the Editor of this paper were appointed to attend the Democratic Convention at Baltimore on behalf of the Republican friends of the Administration in the Salisbury Electoral District. In addition to these proceedings, we received a letter of instructions and *request* signed by something like twenty Republican citizens, for us to go on and attend the Convention in behalf of themselves and their Democratic brethren of the district.

We are perfectly aware, that those who delegated us were in a *minority* of the district, and we so expressed our belief at Baltimore; but according to our notions of political justice, *minorities* have rights as well as *majorities*; indeed, we view it as a species of political despotism, to attempt to smother the voice of those who, for the time being, may happen to be in the minority. Last of all, should the Salisbury politicians, who hold so strenuously to the South Carolians doctrine, that one twenty-fourth part of the Union can abrogate, and make null and void, all that the other twenty-three parts may solemnly enact is right, just and proper—last of all, we say, should *they* wish to exercise political tyranny over the democratic friends of the Administration in their district, by preventing them from making their wishes known in a great and important matter, which concerns the whole nation. If the democrats of the Salisbury district had no right to be represented at Baltimore, because they are in a minority at home, neither had those of Massachusetts, Vermont, Maryland, Louisiana, Ohio, &c., since, for the present, they are in a minority in their respective States.

Well, admitting their *right* to be represented, it necessarily follows that they are entitled to choose *whom* they may deem meet to represent them, as well as to select their own *mode* of making such choice. To concede one point, necessarily involves a surrender of the others.

Such, then, were our "credentials"—and such the proceedings of the democrats of the Salisbury District, for which *they* are charged, in the resolution quoted, with an "assumption" of the "political rights" of their opponents, and *we* with an attempt to "*mis*-represent" the *district!* We hope we have shown, to the satisfaction of all *candid* men, that our democratic friends who assembled at Salisbury, *assumed* no "rights,"—that they only exercised such as *belong* to them, in common with every American freeman; and that if *we* have *mis*-represented any body, it must be those democratic friends of Gen. Jackson who honored us with the appointment—to whom it alone belongs to inform us wherein we have been delinquent. Long their fellow-citizen—having battled in the democratic ranks for many years, side by side with them—still holding property in the district, with the ties of family, kindred, and near and dear friends, to fix our sympathies there;—they felt safe in confiding their political interests to our agency; and we have no fears but what our execution of that agency will meet their cordial approval.

The following is Col. White's authority for going to the Baltimore Caucus from this district:

At a meeting of a portion of the Republican citizens of the Electoral district of North Carolina, composed of the counties of Rowan, Montgomery, and Davidson, assembled in the Town of Salisbury, on the 9th day of May, 1835, *John L. Henderson*, Esq., Chairman, and *Sam'l Reeves*, Secretary, it was

Resolved, That we approve of the mode of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States to succeed the present incumbents, by a Democratic Convention of delegates from all the States: therefore,

Resolved, That Jeremiah M. Brown, John C. Palmer, William S. McKay, and William Rowzee, be appointed a Committee to recommend one or more Republican citizens, firm friends of our venerable Chief Magistrate of the United States, and of the measures of his Administration, to proceed to Baltimore, and attend the Convention of the Republican party, which will assemble in that city on the 20th inst.

Whereupon, the Chairman of said Committee reported: "Your Committee, after consultation, have agreed to recommend *Archibald Henderson*, and *Philo White*, as delegates to attend the Baltimore National Democratic Convention on behalf of the Republican citizens of this Electoral District. Respectfully submitted:

"JEREMIAH M. BROWN."

The meeting thereupon *Resolved*, That *Archibald Henderson* and *Philo White* be appointed as delegates to attend the Baltimore Convention, as recommended by the Committee.

And it was further *Resolved*, That said Delegates be instructed to vote for those candidates for President and Vice President of the United States on whom a majority of the Convention may unite, and whose known Republican principles will afford a guaranty that the measures of the present Administration will be sustained and carried out. J. L. HENDERSON, Ch'n.

SAMUEL REEVES, Secretary.

Daniel Webster.—From the Boston Atlas, we learn that one of the largest meetings ever assembled in that place, was held at old Faneuil Hall on the 28th ultimo. They adopted a long string of the most spirited Resolutions we have ever read, approving of the nomination of DANIEL WEBSTER for the Presidency by the Massachusetts Legislature last winter; urging his support by the Whig party, as the only means of preserving their principles, and insuring the perpetuation of our very liberties and republican institutions. The Resolutions take a wide and extended view of the coming contest, and express the most sanguine anticipations of the success of Mr. Webster, provided the Whig party generally will unite upon him. We subjoin the last Resolution of the meeting:

"*Resolved*, By the citizens of Boston and the vicinity, in Faneuil Hall assembled, that the cause of Liberty and Free Government, in all ages, is one; and as our fathers, within this sacred temple, fearlessly and zealously engaged in noble warfare with the Office-holders of their day, and, undismayed by the numbers arrayed against them, unseduced by the bribes of power, and unawed by its terrors, boldly sounded the war-cry of freedom from this hallowed spot, we, in imitation of them, pledge ourselves to the same noble cause, to struggle against abuses of the same pernicious kindred with those which awoke the spirit of 1776; to maintain the rights for which our fathers staked their lives; to vindicate that sway of the law which was the great object of their toils and perils; that we will march with cheerful confidence and hope, beneath the Banner of the Constitution, with the name of its great champion in the centre of the field, well assured that if our beloved country is to conquer in the approaching struggle it must be beneath this sign; and we call upon our friends—the friends of liberty, by whatever name they are designated, throughout the Union, on all who reverence the Constitution, on all who wish for a government of laws and character of civil rights to descend to their children, to rise as one man and go with us; to forget local preferences and individual partialities; to act on pure principle; to hasten to the rescue of the country, and to assign the highest trust, in the disposal of the People, to the man of whom it was declared, by Wm Lowndes, that "the North had not his equal, nor the South his superior."

The Cotton Market.—From the following communication, it seems that, in our endeavors to do justice to the Town of Camden, we did injustice to the Town of Cheraw. Now, we were perfectly ignorant of the state of the Cheraw market, as there is no paper published in that place, and of course did not intend to include it in remarks. If, however, we did the merchants of Cheraw injustice, it was for the benefit of that "man of many offices," who presides over the destinies of the Camden Journal, and so we must ask that they do pounce the necessary retribution out of *him*.

SALISBURY, June 6, 1835.

To the Editors of the Western Carolinian:

GENTLEMEN: On my arrival in this place, a friend placed in my hands your paper of the 30th ultimo, containing a paragraph, the concluding sentence of which was as follows:—"We take this occasion to say, however, that Camden usually affords as *good* or *better* prices for Cotton and other produce than any market to which our farmers trade." In this sentence you have said more than the intelligent editor of the Journal, with all his zeal for its prosperity, would have dared to say for the Town of Camden.

It is a fact, well known to many of the very intelligent Planters of Rowan and Mecklenburg, that *the Cheraw market has been*, and *is now*, better for Cotton than either Fayetteville or Camden. I must, therefore, beg that you will correct the error into which, I have no doubt, you have unintentionally fallen.

In conclusion, I state, as *a fact which can be proven*, that every day, since the commencement of the last business season, the Cheraw market has been nearly *one cent* per pound higher than Fayetteville, and from ¼ to ½ cent higher than Camden.

If the Editors of the "Journal," "Observer," or Carolinian have any doubts as to the truth of the above assertions, the proof can be had from

A COTTON BUYER OF CHERAW.

Distressing Fire.—We learn, verbally, that on Sunday night, the 7th instant, the dwelling house and two kithcens, with all their contents, of Mr. Alexander Burridge, of Montgomery county, were consumed by fire. The family were aroused from their slumbers some time in the night by the progress of the flames, and were only able to escape with their lives and the two beds upon which they were sleeping. There is no doubt of its being the work of an incendiary, as the fire originated on the outside of the house, remote from any chimney. Mr. Burridge is a very worthy citizen, and his misfortune should excite the sympathy of every one.

Calamitous Fire in Charleston S. C.—From a Postscript, in the Mercury of the 6th inst., which we have this moment received, we learn that a fire broke out, on the night of the 5th at half past 12 o'clock, which was still burning at daylight, when the paper went to press, at which time it had consumed TWO HUNDRED HOUSES, and still raging! The Mercury says:

"The scene is appalling—every thing between Hazell and Market streets is gone, and a few houses above Hazell, which street was crossed by the flames; but it was expected that their farther progress northward would be arrested. The squares between Hazell, on the North, Meeting, on the West, Market on the South, and Maiden Lane on the East, were all in flames or ruins, except one or two fire-proof buildings, which it is hardly possible to save. The fire has also crossed Maiden Lane, and is burning rapidly eastward to Anson street, and will probably burn through to the river. We have just learned that the Beef Market is also on fire. There is no calculating the extent of loss which will probably be suffered, and we cannot stop the press for farther information."

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: It will be seen, from the publication in the Standard of the proceedings of the "large, and respectable" Van Buren meeting lately held in Salisbury, that *four* new political characters have recently appeared on this terraqueous globe, *to wit:* Mr. Jeremiah Brown, Mr. John C. Palmer, Mr. William McKay, and Mr. William Rowzee. Now, since these new lights have shone forth, a great curiosity is felt in all America, and even in Rowan, Davidson, and Montgomery, to know something more particular about these distinguished characters—what great achievements have marked their lives, civil, military, or political, and in what departments of the arts and sciences each of them have mostly distinguished themselves. With a view of gratifying this laudable and praiseworthy curiosity, I wish to let it be known, that I am now preparing a history of their lives, and will put it to press so soon as finished. The work will be a valuable one, particularly to all office-holders and office-seekers, who wish to get up Van Buren meetings, and will be interlarded with many interesting anecdotes—political, piscatory, and Van-Buren-i-cal. Price, six-and-a-quarter cents per head. BOB SHORT.

We return our sincere thanks to the author, Edmund Ruffin, Esq., for his favor in sending us a copy of his "Essay on Calcareous Manures." We deem it a very learned and valuable production.

We have also just received the May No. of the Farmer's Register, edited and published by the same gentleman. It contains a large quantity of useful and instructive matter to the farmer; the following is the table of contents to this, No. I, Vol III:

Original Communications.—Defence of the four-shift rotation, in answer to W. B. H. 1; On making wine in the Canton of Marcillac 22; Four-field and fallow system, as opposed to the three-field 25; Frederick and Jefferson lands and husbandry described 28;—Operation of the fence law on the poor 31; Injurious effects of heat on cultivated land 33; Review of Dr. Ducatel's report of the geological survey of the tide-water region of Maryland 36; Inefficacy of liming seed wheat, to guard against the Hessian fly—tarring seed corn 43; The policy of the law of enclosures defended—and remarks 47; On putrescent manures—J. M. G. in reply to J. B. 56; Close of the discussion 57; Remarks on a sale of Virginia lands, in London 57; Reply to "Commentator" on Mr. Bauer's experiments on the diseases of wheat 59; Description of a cheap water-level, and manner of using it 59; On surface manuring 60; The wheat crop in Fairfax 62; On making rice on dry lands 62; Season and state of crops during May 63; Commercial report 64; To subscribers and correspondents 64; Appointment of geological surveyor 64.

Selections.—Extraordinary speed of men 8; Beet root sugar 8; Feeding horses in Flanders 9; Gas used as fuel for cooking 9; Income of the Liverpool and Manchester railway 9; Making and preservation of cheese 10; Extracts from an agricultural tour in New England and New York 15; Swift canal boats—steam carriages on common roads 21; New moving powers, and improvements in the use of steam 30; Introduction of frogs into Ireland 33; Buffalo berry 35; Osage Orange 35; Subterranean lake and its inhabitants 35;—Queries and answers on sheep husbandry 45; Cotton seed oil 50; Important facts in the breeding of stock 51; Drying green corn for a winter vegitable 52; Transplanting a large tree 52; Culture and management of mangel wortzel 52; Detection of adulterations in flour 54; Valuable marble in Virginia 55; A swift steamer 55; Vittoria wheat 59; Phenomenon of the black waters 64.

From the New Orleans Advertiser, of May 15.

AWFUL OCCURRENCE.

It is now our painful duty to report the particulars of that appalling circumstance, which we could only slightly notice in our number of yesterday, as our impression was nearly worked off at the time of its occurrence.—On Friday morning, between the hours of two and three o'clock, (a time when most of our citizens are reposing from their labors, and, perhaps, not even dreaming of the dreadful calamities of their fellow creatures,) that large and extensive building in Canal-street, known as the Planter's Hotel, fell to the ground with a tremendous crash, and gave a shock to the surrounding neighbourhood similar to that experienced from an earthquake;—an awful pause ensued for a few seconds, when the smothered voices of several unfortunate individuals, who were deeply buried beneath the ruins, issued from the pile; the alarm bells rang, and hundreds of our efficient firemen rushed upon the spot, and made every exertion which humanity could dictate to rescue the miserable sufferers from the jaws of death. We understand there were from sixty to seventy persons living in the house, some of whom succeeded in effecting their escape with but little or no injury, but we are sorry to add that several have lost their lives or been miserably mutilated. How truly do the scriptures say, "in the midst of life we are in death!" Many of those poor creatures had been joyous and gay in the morning, and at night they went to bed "to rise no more!" Many of them perhaps, had taken "heed for the morrow," and have been thus cut off "in the midst of hope."—God grant that we may all be prepared to meet him, should it "seem good to him" that such a calamity should overtake us! It is his mercy that there have not been many more victims in the list, as the billiard-rooms had been remarkably full, and several persons whom we have seen, had scarcely quitted them when they heard the crash. As usual, on such awful opportunities, there were demons in the shape of human beings, who repaired there for the sake of plunder; we are glad to hear, for the honor of our city, that some of them have been taken and imprisoned in the goal.—During the three days revolution in Paris, some persons, who were similarly industrious, were instantly seized, and the populace punished them with summary justice; we almost regret not to have a parallel to relate, for if summary justice is ever justifiable, there was never a stronger necessity for it than on the present occasion.

WHEELING, VIRGINIA, May 25, 1835.

Steamboat Explosion.—By the arrival at this port this morning of the steam-boat Warsaw, Capt. Keating, we learn the painful intelligence, that the steamboat Majestic, while stopping at Memphis, Tenn., on her way from New Orleans to St. Louis, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., burst her boiler, by which disaster forty persons were either killed or missing. Eight bodies had been found on Thursday morning, when the Warsaw passed. The passengers were principally German emigrants, and there were twenty cabin passengers in addition, from various parts of the Union.—We have no other particulars of this melancholy occurrence, though the papers will doubtless furnish them in a day or two.—*Wheeling Gazette.*

Here is another of those dreadful disasters which proceed generally from disregard of the most obvious dictates of prudence. The engineer probably neglected, or wilfully forbore, to let off the steam during the stoppage of the boat, and thus, perhaps to save fifty cents worth of fuel, he destroyed forty lives. We have been attentive observers of the steam-boat disasters, reported in such appalling tones by the newspapers, and we do not remember one of them which has not evidently resulted from neglect, incompetency, or wilful mismanagement. It would seem as if those who usually have charge of the engines of our steam-boats, were unaware of the tremendous and dangerous power of those agents, and of the necessity which exists for the utmost care and vigilance in their management. Every instance of disaster from them convinces us more and more that the only effectual preventive, is to make the owners pay heavily for all damages arising from their explosion. We shall then have safe boilers, and a guarantee for their careful and safe management.

National Intelligencer.

Gratifying to the People of the Salisbury Electoral District.

The Editor of the "Standard," not at all relishing the late proceedings in Rowan and Mecklenburg, endeavors to break the effect which they must have on the public mind, by representing the whole affair as a Nullification concern, gotten up to answer some sinister design, only hinted at.—The evidence adduced in support of the allegation, is the simple circumstance, that *Duff Green*, the Editor of the United States Telegraph, was present on the occasion. Verily, the Editor of the Standard is famous for jumping to conclusions which are not warranted by the premises. It turns out, that Gen. Green did not know of the Rowan meeting, until after he left home, and was not invited to attend the Mecklenburg celebration. A part of his family is in South-Carolina, and, being on his way to visit them, he was accidentally present at the meetings alluded to. On reflection, however, we cannot deny that the Salisbury meeting did partake somewhat of a *nullifying* character, for it so effectually *used up* the Editor of the Standard, that there is scarcely any thing now left of him but his Van Burenism and his self-imporance.—*Register.*

TAILORING.

Benjamin Fraley respectfully informs his Friends and the Public at large, that he still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches, in the Town of Salisbury, on Main-street, a few doors East of the Courthouse, adjoining the Storehouse of Wm. Murphy, where he is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in a very superior style—in the most fashionable style, and warranted to fit well, and on very moderate terms, at short notice. All Orders from a distance will be most faithfully attended to according to order. Produce will be received in payment for work. B. F.

Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable Tailors of New York and Philadelphia, he would take a pleasure in teaching, or giving instruction to any Tailors wishing instruction in the art of Cutting; and any one wishing the New York and Philadelphia Fashions, can receive them by giving timely notice to Benjamin Fraley, Salisbury, N. C.—Letters postage paid.

Salisbury, June 13, 1835. t—f—

MR. W. J. GUNTER

INFORMS the Citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he will open a DANCING SCHOOL at the Mansion Hotel, in Salisbury, for the second term, *on Saturday, the 20th of June.* In order to avoid conflicting with the interests of those who have engaged to Literary Schools, he gives notice that he will teach the whole Quarter on Saturdays only. t—f— June 6, 1835.

DAVID L. POOL,

Clock and Watch-Maker, JEWELLER,

AND

SILVER-SMITH,

TAKES this method of informing his Friends and the Public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Watch Making and Jewellery Business at his old stand, on Main Street, one door above the Store of Saml. Lemly & Son, and takes this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the public for the patronage which has been bestowed on him; and hopes that a more sedulous attention to his business will not fail to ellcit a share of the patronage of the people, as heretofore—To make his establishment still more deserving of it, he has just received from the North, where was selected by a gentleman of taste and experience, a very extensive and superior assortment of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, AND Fancy Goods.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Silver double cased and double bottomed Lever, Plain, and Hunting Watches: Gold, Silver, Plated, Bead, Silk, and Ribbon Guard Chains; Gold Keys and Seals; Gold, Plated, and other Guard Keys, Splendid setts of Topaz, Aquamarine, Agate, Swiss Painting, Cameo, Coral, Cornelian, and Jet Ear Rings and Breast Pins; a variety of Breast Pins and Finger Rings; Gold Filagree and other Snaps, Catches, Bead Bags; Coral Beads; Silver Thimbles; Gold, Silver, and Shell Links, and Collar Buttons; a fine assortment of Studs; Music Boxes; Silver Plated and Bead Purses, Silver Spoons, Silver and Steel Spectacles, white and green; Scissors; Ever pointed Pencil Cases and Leads; Silver Tooth Picks and Tweezers; Gentlemen's Pocket and Dirk Knives; Ladies Silver Fruit do.; Silver Butter do; Silver, and Silver plated Scabbard Dirks; Damascus best Wire Twist and brass barrel pocket Pistols; and a great variety of other Fancy Goods.

Watches and Clocks repaired with neatness, accuracy, and dispatch; warranted to perform, and every endeavor made to give satisfaction—Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

t—f— Salisbury, May 23, 1835.

Poetic [illegible] Recess

"[illegible]"

I SAW HIM SMILE.—[*By a Lady.*

I saw him smile, and oh! it seemed
So like the sunny smiles of Heaven,
That when he vowed, I fondly dreamed
Such vows to none but me were given.

But man is like the fickle breeze,
That fawns around each lovely flower,
That steals a kiss—then onward flees,
To revel in some gayer bower.

ANSWER.

I SAW HER SMILE.—[*By a Gentleman.*

I saw her smile—the opening flower
Distilling fragrance from its stem,
And claiming earth and air for dower,
And taunting all the toys of them,
Had not upon its petal'd breast,
The beauty that her brow express'd.

But woman's like the summer sea,
With mirror'd heaven on its breast;
And darkest depths of treachery,
Beneath a smiling crest,
And woe! to him whose hands shall dare
To grasp the glories gathered there,

THE DYING.

[BY MARY EMILY JACKSON.

Oh, mother, make my bed for me,
I'll ask it not again,
Why are thy eyes so dim with tears?
I would not give thee pain.

Father, dear father, ere I die,
Draw near my couch of death,
And seal thy blessing, ere I yield
My last expiring breath.

Sister, stretch out thy trembling hand,
I feel I'm dying now;
Wipe off those tear-drops from thy eyes,
And smooth my burning brow.

Brother, breathe out thy last farewell,
And give thy parting kiss,
Ere my freed spirit takes its flight,
To you bright worlds of bliss.

Friends of my gay and joyous hours,
I've loved you deep and long.
Breathe out for me one parting prayer
And sing one parting song.

Farewell, but when I'm laid to rest,
Breathe not for me a sigh.
Death cometh! it was a grief to live,
And endless bliss to die.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

A THRILLING SPEECH.

The 60th Anniversary of the memorable BATTLE of LEXINGTON, the beginning of the American Revolution, was celebrated at Danvers, Massachusetts, as well as at Lexington, by a public procession, attended by a brilliant escort, an Address, and the laying of a corner stone of a monument to be erected by the enterprising citizens of Danvers, in memory of the seven citizens of that town who fell at the Battle of Lexington. At the place where the Monument is to be erected, the assembled people were addressed by the venerable GIDEON FOSTER, the surviving commander of the Danvers company, who repaired to Lexington on the morning of the battle, and fought bravely the fight of their country. What an interesting spectacle it must have been to witness that venerable man, whose locks are whitened with the frost of eighty-six winters, coming amidst the sires, the Patriots of the Revolution, that worthy race of men who have now almost passed from among us, and addressed his children, and the children of his compatriots in arms, in the following eloquent strains:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: On the ever memorable 19th of April, 1775, now sixty years past, it was my fortune to meet in this place, with numbers of my fellow citizens, to defend the rights and liberties of my country. The alarm of war was sounded. The enemy was then amongst us. The first blood of Americans was then shed. On the plains of LEXINGTON the roar of arms was then sounding—the strife of war was then raging.

On that morning, more than one hundred of my townsmen hastened to the field of battle—unused to the articles of war—unskilled in the arts of slaying their fellow men—their hearts were flowing with zeal in their country's cause, and ready to offer their lives on the altar of their liberties. Seven of those who then started, in the prime of life and of manhood, ere that day's sun descended in the west, were numbered with the dead. Many others bore marks of the well-directed fire of the enemy.

To perpetuate the memory of those who then offered their lives for their country's good, to perpetuate the principles with which they were actuated, is the purpose of this day's meeting—is the purpose of the monument, the foundation of which has now been laid. May this purpose be attained—may these principles be remembered, and made the rule of action, in all coming time; and may the names which are here recorded endure until the granite of our own hills shall be crumbled in the dust.

I was then 26 years of age. About 10 days before, I had been chosen to command a company of minute men, who were at all times to be in readiness at a moment's warning. They were so ready. They all assembled on the very spot where we this day assemble; they all went; and, in about four hours from the time of meeting, they travelled on foot (full half the way upon the run) sixteen miles, and attacked the enemy. This they did most effectually; as the records of that day most clearly prove. I discharged my musket at the enemy a number of times, (I think eleven,) with two balls each time, and with well directed aim. My comrade, ([illegible], of Beverly,) who was then standing by my side, had his finger and [illegible] away by a shot from the enemy.

Whether my shot took effect, I cannot say; but this I can say, if they did not, it was not for want of determined purpose in him who sent them. Of those under my immediate command, there is no one left alive. Three of those were slain at that [illegible] remain to tell their story. I, a [illegible] through the goodness of God, am still permitted to be here. I am permitted to see this day's [illegible] and to witness these interesting ceremonies. I can only say it is one of the brightest days, and most pleasing events of my life. A few days more, at most, [illegible] very few and I also shall be numbered with the dead.

But while I [illegible] of '75 bright and [illegible] in the hearts of their descendants—while I see the rights of my fellow-citizens maintained, and the Constitution of my country defended—I can say, with Simeon of old, now Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen the salvation of MY COUNTRY.

FEMALE PIETY.

The gem of all others which most enriches the coronet of the lady's character, is unaffected piety. Nature may lavish much on her person, the enchantment of her countenance, the gracefulness of her mien, or the strength of her intellect, yet her loveliness is uncrowned till piety throws around the whole the sweetness and the power of its charms. She then becomes unearthly in her temper, unearthly in her desires and associations. The spell which bound her affections to things below, is broken, and she mounts on the silent wings of hope and fancy, to the habitation of God, where it is her delight to hold communion with the spirits that have been ransomed from the thraldom of earth and wreathed with a garland of glory.

Her beauty may throw its magical charm over many—princes and conquerors may bow with admiration at the shrine of her riches, the sons of science and poetry may embalm her memory in history and in song; yet piety must be her ornament, her pearl.

With such a treasure, every lofty gratification on earth may be purchased; friendship will be doubly sweet; pain and sorrow shall lose their sting, and the character will possess a price above rubies. Life will be but a pleasant visit to earth, and death an entrance upon a joyful and perpetual home.

Such is piety. Like a tender flower, planted in the fertile soil of a woman's heart, it grows, expanding its foliage, and imparting its fragrance to all around, till transplanted, it is set to bloom in perpetual vigor and unfading beauty in the paradise of God.

The Dutch Shipmaster and the Russian Cottage.—In a little town, five miles from St. Petersburg, lived a poor German woman. A small cottage was her only possession, and the visits of a few ship-masters, on their way to St. Petersburg, her only livelihood. Several Dutch shipmasters having supped at her house one evening, she found, when they were gone, sealed, a bag of money under the table. Some one of the company had no doubt forgotten it, but they had saild over to Constadt, and the wind being fair, there was no chance of their putting back. The good woman put the bag into her cupboard, to keep it till it should be called for. Full seven years, however, elapsed and no one claimed it; and though often tempted by opportunities, and oftener by want, to make use of the contents, the poor woman's good principles prevailed, and the bag remained untouched.

One evening, some shipmasters again stopped at her house for refreshment. Three of them were English, the fourth a Dutchman. Conversing on various matters, one of them asked the Dutchman, if he had ever been in that town before. "Indeed, I have," replied he, "I know the place but too well; my being here cost me once seven hundred rubles." "How so?"—"Why, in one of these wretched hovels I once left behind me a bag of rubles." "Was the bag sealed?" asked the old woman, who was sitting in a corner of the room, and whose attention was roused by the subject. "Yes, yes, it was sealed, and with this very seal, here at my watch chain." The woman knew the seal instantly.—"Well then," said she, "by that you may recover what you have lost." "Recover it, mother! No, no, I am rather too old to expect that: the world is not quite so honest—besides it is full seven years since I lost the money;—say no more about it, it always makes me melancholy."

Meanwhile, the good woman slipped out, and presently returned with the bag. "See here," said she, honesty is not so rare, perhaps, as you imagine;" and she threw the bag on the table.

The guests were astonished, and the owner of the bag, may be supposed, highly delighted. He seized the bag, tore open the seal, took out one ruble, (worth 4s. 6d., English money,) and laid it on the table for the hostess, thanking her for the trouble she had taken. The three Englishmen were amazed and indignant at so small a reward being offered, and remonstrated with him. The old woman protested she required no recompence for merely doing her duty, and begged the Dutchman to take back even his ruble. But the Englishmen insisted on seeing justice done; "The woman," said they, "has acted nobly, and ought to be rewarded." At length the Dutchman agreed to part with one hundred rubles; they were counted out, and given to the old woman, who thus, at length, was handsomely rewarded for her honesty.

REMARKABLE DISCLOSURE OF A CONSPIRACY.

A gentleman, who was in the midst of preparations for removing his family and effects to a distance from the place where he resided, received a summons to attend the sitting of a Court in a neighboring town, as a juror; and though the loss of time and consequent delay in his business just at that time were exceedingly vexatious, there was no possibility of his getting excused, and he was obliged to go with the best grace he could. He was appointed foreman of one of the juries; and, among the cases which came before them, was one of a peculiarly interesting nature, between an aged man and one of his sons, who claimed possession of his father's farm, constituting his whole property, by virtue of an agreement which he produced in Court, signed by the old man, (by making his *mark*, as he was unable to write his name,) and witnessed by the younger son. The father declared the signature to be a forgery, and said that he had never given any such writing or agreement; but as he could produce no evidence excepting his own declaration, to contend against the proof positive contained in his own *apparent* signature, produced by one son, and sworn to by the other, the case appeared to be a clear one; and although the Court, and all those who heard the trial and the statement of the poor old man, could not help believing him to be the victim of knavery on the part of his sons, there appeared to be no way of getting away from the evidence produced by them. The case was given to the jury, who retired to deliberate. The foreman asked the opinion of his fellows, and each one, from the evidence before them, felt it his duty to decide in favor of the son—thus depriving the father of the whole of his little property, and reducing him to beggary!

When all had given their opinions, the foreman said that he could not agree only so, but he hoped to make them all see the subject in a different light, and come to the same conclusion with himself.—The jurors were very much surprised at this, and though they would have been glad to render a verdict in favor of the father, did not see how it was possible, if they paid any regard to the evidence in the case. The foreman told them it was perfectly clear to his mind that the signature to that agreement was a forgery, and that there was a conspiracy between the young men to obtain the property by fraudulent means. Said he, "I have been a teacher of penmanship, and I know that it would be impossible for a man who had not sufficient command of his hand to write his name, and especially so old a person as the defendant to make such smooth, straight marks as that cross is composed of;" and, he continued, "although you gentlemen are tolerable writers, I do not believe any one of you can make a mark so handsome as this, even when alledged to have been made with a hand palsied by old age and infirmity." The jurors made the experiment, and found that, although they were men in the prime of life, with firm nerves and steady hands, could not produce a mark equal to the cross appended to the writing before them. These arguments, together with their experiments, were convincing, and the eleven jurors were glad to find good reason for reversing their first formed opinion, and coming to agreement with their foreman.—The Court, with a crowd of spectators, was anxiously waiting for the jury to make their appearance. Those who heard the trial could not but feel that the old man would be the victim of the knavery of his sons, if the case were decided in their favor; and they could not hope for any other termination. The jury came in and took their seats; and, when the verdict in favor of the defendant was declared, the result was entirely unexpected, and at the same time, so satisfactory to the audience, that an involuntary expression of approbation ran through the room. How the jury came to the decision no one could imagine, until after the adjournment of the Court, when the foreman explained their reasons to the Judge and counsel.—The father received the congratulations of the Court, the bar, and his acquaintance generally, upon the unexpected termination of the case, and the sons were thunderstruck at the exposure of their villany. The jury had ample proof of the justice of their verdict; for both the young men absconded that very night, fearing that a process of forgery and perjury would be instituted against them if they remained. The foreman returned home, feeling that he had been abundantly compensated for the delay his own business had suffered, by the opportunity afforded him of saving an aged and worthy man from the ruin intended by his unprincipled sons.—*Mirror.*

From the New York Transcript.

GETTING AT A SECRET.

There is a superstitious notion prevalent among the people in some of the middle States, that persons sleeping may be made to unfold all the secrets of their breasts, by placing a cup of barm, or yeast, under their heads when in that state. The barm, it is supposed, works upon them in the same manner as it does upon beer, causing them to overflow at the mouth, and to send off the spume and impurities wherewith their breasts are overloaded. At any rate, under the operation of the barm, their sleep is said to be any thing but balmy. They toss and tumble and talk in their sleep, and their most precious secrets are blurted out as if they were of no more consequence than the froth of a barrel of small beer.

Mrs. Dolderum, of Dolderumville, was a firm believer in the efficacy of yeast, in working out the secrets from the human bosom; and she determined to get at those of her husband, whom she suspected of having another chamber besides herself. Accordingly, one summer's day, when he lay down to take his afternoon nap, she placed the yeast cup under his head, and waited to see its operation.

Scarcely was her faithless spouse, as she verily believed him to be, fairly asleep, before his arms began to toss, his lips to quiver, and his eyes to roll under their closed lids.

"Ha!" muttered Mrs. Dolderum to herself, "the 'east begins to work. The secret'll be out presently. He'll open his mouth, and work over like a beer barrel does. Hark! now it comes. Now I shall know what nasty trollop it is he's so thick with."

As Mrs. Dolderum calculated, sure enough, out came the words: "She is a beauty—by heavens, she is!"

"Ah, it's jest as I thought," said Mrs. Dolderum to herself, "he's got another woman in his eye.—A beauty, indeed! but i'll—"

She was interrupted by the voice of Mr. Dolderum, who continued—"I must have her, let it cost what it will."

"You must have her—must you!" said Mrs. Dolderum, advancing her finger nails menacingly towards him as he slept—"but I'll see to that, you—you—"

Dr. Dolderum proceeded—"But what will my wife say?"

"She'll say you're a vile, nasty, good for nothing man," said Mrs. Dolderum, who could scarcely keep from falling upon her delinquent husband, and clawing his eyes out as he slept.

"My wife is always making a fuss about nothing—"

"She is, ha? But she'll let you know its something, before you're much older, to leave her and run after other nasty critters."

"But damn my wife!" exclaimed Mr. Dolderum, snapping his fingers as he slept, "I don't care that for her, when I'm determined upon a thing."

"You don't, ha? But I'll let you know you shall care for her, you—you—Oh, I'd tear your eyes out this minute, if it was'nt that I want to hear the name of that nasty jade, first."

"Slender neck, broad chest, a mane and tail—."

"Very familiar, upon my word! Oh, the vile hussy!"

"Just the right age for—"

"I'm too old, am I, then? Oh, you vile—"

"I must have Black Mary, by the—"

"Oh the ugly brute! Leave me for a black woman! I'll tear his eyes out as he lies." And thereupon Mrs. Dolderum fell upon her sleeping husband, tooth and nail; and by the time he was fairly awake, the blood was *running* down the sides of his face in streams."

"What—what—woman—what the devil are you about?" said Mr. Dolderum, as soon as he was fairly awake.

"I've found out your secret, you nasty, faithless intolerable—"

"Hoity! toity!" exclaimed Dolderum in great astonishment, "what's all this? what secret are you talking about?"

"The woman," said Mrs. Dolderum, bursting into tears.

"The woman! What woman?"

"Why, the b-b-black woman, you vile, worthless thing, you. You pretend to make strange of it.—But I've found out your tricks. I got at your secret when you was asleep. I put the 'east under the bed, and you blabbed it out, you did."

"What, all out?"

"About your leaving me, to run after Black Maria, as you call her."

"Black Mariah! Ha, ha, ha! Black Ma—ha, ha, ha! Well, that's a good one, wife, I'll be hanged if it aint."

"It's quite a laughing subject, aint it? you brute you?"—

"Did I talk in my sleep, wife?"

"Did you? yes, to be sure you did. You told all about it, how you'd have her, let it cost what it would. And you called her a beauty."

"Ha, ha, ha, ha! Shall I tell what I was dreaming about?"

"I know as well as you can tell me."

"Perhaps not. The secret is safe yet. But you shall have it. I was dreaming of neighbor Haycock's BLACK MARE."

"*Black mare!* Is that all?"

"That's all."

"But you called her a beauty, and said her name was Maria."

"All that's true, whether I said so or not. She's a beauty of a mare, and her owner calls her Black Maria."

"But why did you mention my name in connection with a mare?" said Mrs. Dolderum.

"Because, Hancock asks a thousand dollars for the cretur, and I dreamt you'd scold like thunder, if I laid out so much money upon one horse."

"So I should, Mr. Dolderum, if you'd done such a thing before this blow up. But I'm so dreadful glad 'taint no worse—my heart is so relieved of its terrible misgivings—that you may buy twenty mares for what I care."

Hereupon Mrs. Dolderum wiped the blood from her husband's face, threw away the cup of yeast, and gave her jealousy to the winds.

POLITENESS.

"I am extremely glad to see you."

There are more lies contained in these few words than in all the written speeches in a lawyer's office; and still the expression is on the top of every one's tongue. Imagine yourself seated in sanctum sanctorum, wrapped up in a study of some favorite author, or communing with the hallowed nine: when lo, in pops a creditor, and throws a bucket of ice-water upon your burning thoughts. "Ha, my dear friend, I am extremely glad to see you!"—There's a thumper for you to answer for.

Miss is preparing for a party, the carriage is waiting at the door, and still she lingers before the mirror adjusting her rich tresses, (i. e. beau-catchers,) when in comes a dear friend: Biting her lips with vexation, at the same time forcing a smile, she exclaims: "Ah, I am extremely glad to see you!"—That's another thumper.

Madam has pickles or sausages to make, and is up to her ears in pots and kettles, when Mrs. Somebody enters, with her six little ones; all dressed off as if they had just come from a six month's imprisonment in a band-box: "Bless me! I'm extremely glad to see you!"—It's a thumper—it's a downright lie—in her heart she wishes her and all her brood to—I'd like to have said it.

When I hear a person say—Do call again and see me, it sounds very much like "John, show the gentleman out."

If I hear a man say he is sorry for the losses of his dear friend, I generally translate it, "Hold fast is a good maxim." There is no such thing as sincere politeness: To be what the fashionable would term polite, we must necessarily be hypocritical. The true characteristic of sincerity is bluntness; and a sincere man will never have the back-ache.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

THE FRENCHMAN'S TRICK.

Monsier Duphot was a French refugee, who had fled to America in the beginning of the revolution, and settled himself in Boston. His judgment of the Yankees was expressed without reserve—"Ils sont hous efans mais ils no savant pas jouer le violon." But Monsieur Duphot had a waggish neighbor, who, if he could not play the fiddle, could play a trick, as the Frenchman found to his annoyance, having been April-fooled, and sent errands after pigeon's milk, more times than one, by this mischief-loving fellow. He would have paid him in his own coin, but his bad English was sure to carry him into some blunder in the attempt, and the jokes which he plotted commonly exploded on his own hands. However, good luck and his own wit made him amends now and then. One day, Mr. B., the joker aforesaid, met him in the market, where the Frenchman was cheapening a quarter of mutton.

"Ah! monsieur," said he, "you and I am on the same errand. You dine on mutton to-day?"

"Yes, sair; de mutton is more sheep as de bif, voyez vous."

"True; and if you and I buy a bit together, it will be cheaper. What do you say?"

"Ver well, allons; let us see—how much you vant?"

"Oh! about a quarter."

"Bien, bien, and so do I. Den me buy half a mutton en semble, and den me make him too half chacum a piece."

"Exactly," replied B.

So, straightway making a purchase of a side of mutton, he cut it in two, and taking the hind quarter for himself, offered the Frenchman the other.

"Attendez! said the Frenchman; "it is de hind quarter I want."

"Really! now it happens to be the very part I want too!" said the other, pretending surprise.

The Frenchman grinned, and shrugged his shoulders.

"Come," said B., let us toss a cent and he that wins shall put his hand upon one piece, and say, "Who shall have this?" while the other turns his back, and answers 'I' or you.'"

"Ver well."

"Here it goes, then: head, I win; tail, you lose."

The former proposition was uttered as the coin flew into the air. "Aye," said the Frenchman to it, and "No" to the latter, for he had been tricked that way before. Mr. B. was caught in his own trap, for it was not a head. "However, 'tis an equal chance yet," thought he.

"Tournez donc," said the Frenchman, and slily whipping out his penknife, he chopped off the tail from one portion of the mutton, and clapping it upon the other, cried out, as if in his usual blundering way,

"Who shall have dis wid de tail on?"

"I," replied the other, jumping round in great glee, at the supposed etourderie of his companion.

"Den you take him for de fore quarter."

Mr. B. scratched his head, without saying a word, for a moment or two, till the explosion of laughter which accompanied the trick had, in some degree, subsided. Then, with an exceeding foolish look, he marched away, carrying his fore quarter of mutton with the tail, on which winds this tale off.

To Rat Catchers.—One of our subscribers informs us, and his veracity is unquestionable, that he was advised, in baiting a wire trap to catch rats, to mix a paste of corn meal and eggs: he did so and the first night he caught 7, the second night the trap contained 14, from half grown ones to full grown ones. To use his own words, the trap not being very large, "they were literally piled on one another for want of room." Rats are the most destructive, troublesome, and disagreeable vermin that can infest our premises, and any thing is of importance that will assist us in getting rid of them.

A new application for the Red Pepper system.—While a crowd was collected, a few nights since, about the box office of the Tremont Theatre, for the purchase of tickets, some blackguard (probably of the Thomson school) threw a quantity of Cayenne Pepper into the eyes of the play-goers. The scene that ensued can easily be imagined, and probably produced more unaffected tears than have been shed over any tragedy at this Theatre for a long time.

No Mistake.—"Sambo! where does Squire Peters live?" said a traveller to a negro lad, who sat grinning and balancing himself on a rail. "Turn up dat street—den pass dat pond—den turn de right, den de left—den strike off de old farm side Marm Shed's house, and keep going on where you see Phillis in de field—and you *cant help missing on't.*

The Schoolmaster's Progress.—A boy was lately asked who killed Abel? He promptly replied, "General Jackson."

This equals the catechetical exhibition of a lad once, living in the wildest region of the Green Mountains.—"Into what state did the fall bring mankind?" asked the teacher. With a most rueful expression of countenance, the urchin bawled out—"*Varmount.*"

The pleasures of Virtue.—If it be a proof of benevolence in God, that our external organs should have been so framed, as to have a likeing for wholesome food, it is no less the proof a benevolent and righteous God, so to have framed our mental economy, as that rigid and wholesome morality should be palatable to the inner man. Virtue is not only seen to be right, it is felt to be delicious. There is happiness in the very wish to make others happy. There is a heart's ease, or a heart's enjoyment, even in the first purpose of kindess, as well as subsequent performances. There is a certain rejoiceing sense of clearness in the consistency, the exactitude of justice and truth. There is a triumphant elevation of spirit in magnanimity and honor. In perfect harmony with this, there is a placid feeling of sincerity and blissful contentment in gentleness and humility. There is a noble satisfaction in these victories, which, at the bidding of principle, or by the power of self-command, may have been achieved over the propensities of animal nature.—There is an elate independence of soul in the consciousness of having nothing to be ashamed of. In a word, by the constitution of our nature, each Virtue has its appropriate charm; and Virtue, on the whole, is a fund of varied as well as perpetual enjoyment to him who hath imbibed its spirit, and is under the guidance of its principles. He feels all to be health and harmony within; and he seems to breathe, as if in an atmosphere of beauteous transparency, proving how much the nature of man and the nature of virtue are in unison with each other. It is hunger which urges to the use of food; but it strikingly demonstrates the care and benevolence of God, so to have framed the organ of taste, so that there shall be superadded enjoyment to the use of it. It is conscience which urges to the practice of virtue; but it serves to enhance the proof of a moral purpose, and, therefore, of a moral character of God, so to have framed our mental enconomy, that, in addition to the felt obligations of his righteousness, virtue should of itself be so regaling to the taste of the inner man.

From the Raleigh Register, of June 2.

A good one!—We have always laughed at the idea of the Delegates to the Baltimore Convention assembling to deliberate and ascertain, from a comparison of views, what candidates would be most acceptable to the great majority of their constituents. We feel confident that every man who attended it, knew just as well before he left home as after he reached Baltimore, for whom he would vote. But we did not think that this reckless disregard of public opinion would be openly avowed. But we find that Gen. SAUNDERS, of this State, in sustaining the recommendation of the General Committee, that the Convention should vote without any nomination being made, remarked, that this course had been suggested for the purpose of preventing any violent, angry, and unnecessary discussion that might otherwise arise. It was presumed, that "all the Delegates had come there *prepared to vote, and there was no necessity for discussion of any kind, which could result in no good, but, on the contrary, might be productive of much evil.*"

"The People against the Bank."—Such is the motto with which the *modest* Editor of the "Standard" ushers to the public the "By Authority" nomination recently made at Baltimore. Mind you reader—"the People against the Bank!"—when that same Editor, *mis*-representing the people of Rowan as a Delegate, together with the entire Delegation from North-Carolina, voted against the nominee for the Vice Presidency, BECAUSE HE WAS A BANK MAN. And yet, he has the effrontery, and it is a gentle term, to endeavor to gull the people with this *ad captandum* flourish about the Bank, because he knows that a large majority of the Southern people are opposed to it on constitutional grounds. Shame! where is thy blush?

Making the best of it.—We asked a personal friend, the other day, a thorough-going Van Buren man, if the nomination of Col. Johnson did not choke him in getting it down. Oh, said he, I should have preferred RIVES, but I find my powers of deglutition wonderfully aided by the reflection that

Rumsey-dumsey,
Col. Johnson killed Tecumseh.

Good!—The New-Hampshire Patriot says that "Isaac Hill can make himself heard any where." To which the Louisville (Kentucky) Journal says, "So can Isaac's brethren of the *long-eared* family."